Gazette of the United States.

[No. XXVI.] SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1789. [*Publiſhed on Wedneſday and Saturday.*]

THE TABLET.——No. XXVI.

"Few men are fit for every part of education, and yet every ſort of education is made in one inſtance or another to ſuit every ſort of men."

IN one of my former numbers it has been ſuggeſted that ſome men, from natural incapacity, are debarred from gaining any knowledge, that is juſt and uſeful. In another of my papers it has likewiſe been ſuggeſted, that many people fail of valuable attainments, by ſacrificing their time upon ſtudies that are of no kind of importance. But there is ſtill another claſs of people, who do not miſcarry from either of theſe cauſes, and yet whoſe moſt diligent purſuits realize very little advantage. They fail of arriving at any great degree of excellence from an inaptitude of talents to the objects about which they are employed. It falls to the lot of few to have extent of capacity to excel in more than one art or profeſſion; and moſt people, though, in the firſt inſtance, they ſhould be lucky enough to give their genius its true direction, and follow a right track cloſely through life, would nevertheleſs fall ſhort of perfection in their particular employment. How unfortunate then muſt it be, when their abilities take a wrong turn and counteract their natural tendency! Still more unfortunate muſt it be, when men purſue many different objects, neither of which ſuit their capacity.

Parents too little conſult the peculiar bent of genius in deſignating employments for their children. Before it is known what is beſt adapted to the talents of a child, the parent anticipates that knowledge, and determines at all events what profeſſion he ſhall follow. This prediſpoſition in favour of any calling ſo biaſſes people, that they cannot judge with propriety, whether it is ſuitable or not. In making an experiment which does not proſper, they thwart the courſe of nature, damp the ardour for improvement, throw the mental faculties into confuſion, produce fickleneſs of temper, and perhaps never aſcertain the real propenſity of genius, till it is too late to give it a proper direction. There is a moſt ſtriking impropriety in gratifying ſuch a predilection, before a child has given ſome ſymptoms of the peculiar caſt of his talents. Though there may never be indications of ſuch a temperament of mind, as will encompaſs, by the ſevereſt ſtudy, any general knowledge of the arts and ſciences, he may ſtill have ingenuity for ſome mechanical occupation, and may even ſo far excel in ſome branch, as to become uſeful to ſociety and profitable to himſelf. But by miſtaking his natural biaſs he blunders through life, always acting againſt the ſtream, and never gaining any honour or profit by his purſuits. It cannot be ſuppoſed that ſo great a proportion of mankind, from any natural defect of underſtanding, are inevitably doomed to ſuch a ſeries of hardſhips, diſgraces, and diſappointments, as ſeem ſo often to embitter human life. It ſaves the trouble of inveſtigation, and is an eaſy ſolution of the matter, to charge the blame to nature, and to reſt contented in the belief, that no inſtitutions can be adopted for leſſening the calamities and vices, of which ſo many ill-fated men participate. I have confeſſed, that ſome people can never be wrought into any character that is uſeful or reſpectable; but the number, who come within this deſcription, is ſmaller perhaps than is uſually imagined,

In moſt of the Univerſities or academies in this country there are certain claſſical ſtudies, which are impoſed as a taſk on each ſtudent, whether they are accommodated or not to his particular genius and inclination. The effect of this undiſtinguiſhing manner of inſtruction is, that a conſiderable proportion of the pupils derive little or no advantage from their education. It is beyond doubt, that no perſon can make proficiency in any ſtudy, which does not coincide with his wiſhes; and it is no leſs evident, that one cauſe of the indolence and averſion obſervable in ſo many ſtudents, is, that they are ſet about that kind of literature, for which they have not an aptitude of faculties. In thus counteracting the natural bent of their capacity they become diſguſted and idle.

It deſerves a ſerious enquiry, whether there can really be any reformation in the mode of academical education. If it is believed any remedy can be applied to remove the inconveniencies, that reſult from a miſapplication of faculties, it will be granted, that every attempt to introduce a more perfect plan ſhould be applauded and patronized. I make even theſe deſultory remarks with reluctance, and ſhall refrain from a minute inveſtigation of the ſubject. This important taſk ſhould be entered upon by thoſe, whoſe profeſſion and ſituation are adapted to diſcuſſions of this kind. Any ſketches, however looſe and immatured, on ſo intereſting a matter, ſhould be received with candour, and examined with attention. Thoſe who have the management of ſchools and Univerſities are in the habit of believing that the preſent regulations are judicious if not perfect. Few, if any, of thoſe characters are willing to allow, that in the diſtribution of ſtudies, any reference ſhould be had to the difference of genius or inclination, in different ſtudents. Many reaſons are offered why an uniform method ſhould be obſerved in apportioning the taſk to each individual. In my next number theſe reaſons ſhall be noticed and the ſubject further illuſtrated.

MR. FENNO,

AMERICANUS has again favoured the public in the XXIVth No. of your paper, with ſome of his obſervations relative to the Weſtern country. I have read his remarks with great attention, but muſt candidly confeſs, that many of them, if they have any relation to that ſubject, are far beyond my comprehenſion. He makes mention of people "*quitting habitations now unſettled*;" which is the ſame thing as to ſay, EMIGRATING FROM AN UNSETTLED COUNTRY. I queſtion much if this has ever been the caſe in any part of the world. This expreſſion of our author puts me in mind of two acts of aſſembly—the one impoſed a conſiderable penalty on any perſon, "*who ſhould alter the mark of an unmarked hog*"—the other ordered that a certain piece of ground, in the city of Ph-l-d-lph-a, ſhould "*be encloſed by a brick wall, and left open forever.*"

There are but two arguments brought forward by Americanus in the number alluded to, which in any meaſure apply to the ſubject of the Weſtern country. The 1ſt. is, that *when the territorial juriſdiction of a country is greatly extended, the emanations of power from its ſource becomes in the extremities proportionably weak and inefficient.*" This obſervation will generally hold good in monarchical governments; but is not the caſe in confederated republics; and the preſent general ſyſtem has by guaranteeing a republican form of government to all the States, that may become members of the Union, left each individual State at liberty to enforce its own particular regulations, with all the energy neceſſary to enſure liberty, and render government reſpectable. By this truly valuable part of our general political ſyſtem, it muſt be plain that all North America, might be brought into the ſame general union; and yet each State ſuperintend its own particular concerns, with as much deciſion as if the confederacy had no exiſtence. This writer might as well ſay, that it is impoſſible for the State of Georgia to be as efficiently governed as the State of New-York. In bringing forward this point, he has run into an error, by forgetting that the ſeveral States in the Union retain a very conſiderable part of their efficient juriſdiction. If the executive of the State of Georgia has equal powers with the executive of the State of New-York, it will be the fault of the State executive, and not owing to its diſtance from Congreſs, if the government of Georgia is not equally as efficient as the government of New-York. The ſame reaſoning will apply with equal force to any part of the Weſtern territory, great part of which is not more diſtant from the preſent ſeat of Congreſs than the State of Georgia. If Americanus will pleaſe to attend to theſe facts, his *metaphorical adder*, which has ſo much alarmed him, will be changed into an innocent and uſeful animal.

The 2d. argument, is contained in theſe words—"*it is in the power of government to oppoſe the removal of the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, by making it their real intereſt to continue at home, it being a fancied intereſt which leads them abroad.*" This point is ſo far from being eſtabliſhed, that it has no preciſe idea prefixed to it: It is one of thoſe caſes in which every man has a right to judge for himſelf, and in which government cannot be otherwiſe than ſilent. It would certainly be idle in the extreme, to undertake convincing a man who had been ſurrounded by a number of children, and unfortunate in his circumſtances, and who by removing into the Weſtern country had provided amply for himſelf and family, that he had not attended to his "*real intereſt.*" Caſes ſimilar to this are innumerable.

Americanus is generally unfortunate when he brings the Weſtern country before the public: He tells us that he does not expect "the concurrent opinions of land-jobbers, monopolizers of the hard-earned wages of the poor ſoldiers, and other harpies upon the public." This inſinuation proceeds from a want of information, and is ſo far from being well founded, that ſome of the principal oppoſers of a land office for the Weſtern country, and the moſt decided advocates for Americanus, are the very SPECULATORS he mentions. They are already ſupplied with land in abundance, and that at the expenſe of the United States, and would now, if poſſible, prevent the attention of Congreſs being directed to that country, until they had diſpoſed of their *ſpeculations*. I am well acquainted with many of the principal advocates for eſtabliſhing a land office, for the diſpoſal of the Weſtern territory; but I do not know one of them, who has not uniformly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a friend to the liberty, and "real intereſts" of his fellow citizens, and however ſtrange ſuch diſintereſted conduct may appear to Americanus, he may reſt aſſured, that they are not intereſted in the lands in the Weſtern territory. A. E.

ANECDOTES of the *DUCHESS* of *GLOUCESTER.*

ABOUT the year 1730, Mr. Edward Walpole (afterwards Sir Edward, Knight of the Bath) returned from his travels on the continent, where the munificence of his father, the famous ſtateſman, had enabled him to make a brilliant figure; and ſo very engaging was he found by the ladies, that he had no other appellation in Italy, than that of "the handſome Engliſhman." Amongſt more tranſient connections with the lovely Signoras, he formed one tender one with a lady of the name of Laura; which name he afterwards (profeſſedly for her ſake) gave to his eldeſt daughter, the preſent Mrs. Keppel.

Mr. Walpole had lodgings taken for him, on his return, at a Mrs. Rennie's, a child's coat-maker, at the bottom of Pall Mall. On returning from viſits, or public places, he often paſſed a quarter of an hour in chat with the young women of the ſhop. Amongſt them was one who had it in her power to make him forget the fair Laura, and all the beauties of the Engliſh court; her name was Clement; her father was at that time, or ſoon after, poſtmaſter at Darlington, a place of fifty pounds per annum, on which he ſubſiſted a large family. This young woman had been bound apprentice to Mrs. Rennie, and was employed in the uſual duties of ſuch a ſituation, which ſhe diſcharged (as the old lady uſed to do) honeſtly and ſoberly. Her parents, however, from their extreme poverty, could ſupply her but very ſparingly with clothes or money. Mr. Walpole obſerved her wants, and had the addreſs to make her little preſents in a way not to alarm the vigilance of her miſtreſs, who exacted the ſtricteſt morality from the young perſons under her care. Miſs Clement was beautiful as an angel, with good, though uncultivated, parts. Whatſoever ſentiments or principles of virtue ſhe might be ſuppoſed to bring with her from Darlington, it is no great wonder that they were a little ſhaken, when attacked by a man whoſe father was ruling Europe, and whoſe perſonal endowments were ſo great, that they gave her for rivals every woman of birth and beauty in the kingdom. Whether her virtue had been ſubdued before her lover left his lodgings, is not known; the lodgings were only a tranſitory thing till his houſe could be prepared for him, to which he now removed, and about the ſame period received the honor of knighthood.

Mrs. Rennie had begun to ſuſpect that a connection was forming, which would not be to the honor of her apprentice. She apriſed Mr. Clement of her ſuſpicions, who immediately came up to town to carry her out of the vortex of temptation. The good old man met his daughter with tears, he told her his ſuſpicions; and that he ſhould carry her home, where, by living with ſobriety and prudence, ſhe might chance to be married to ſome decent tradeſman. The girl, in appearance, acquieſced, but whether her diſtaſte to the diſmal ſcenes at home gave her the reſolution to ſacrifice every thing rather than return, or whether ſhe had before ſacrificed ſo much that ſhe thought character only not worth retaining, cannot be aſcertained; this, however, is certain, that whilſt her father and miſtreſs were diſcourſing in a little dark parlour behind the ſhop, the object of their cares ſlipped out, and without hat or cloak ran directly through Pall Mall to Sir Edward's houſe at the top of it, (now inhabited by Mrs. Keppel) where, the porter knowing her, ſhe was admitted, though his maſter was abſent. She went into the parlour, where the table was covered for dinner, and impatiently waited his return. The moment came at laſt: Sir Edward entered, and was heard to exclaim with great joy, "You here." What explanations took place were of courſe in private; but the fair fugitive ſat down that day at the head of his table, and never after left it.

The fruits of this connexion were Mrs. Keppel, the eldeſt; the Royal Dutcheſs, the ſecond; lady Dyſart, the third; and Col. Walpole, the fourth, in the birth of whom, or ſoon after, the mother died. Never could fondneſs exceed that which Sir Edward always cheriſhed for the lovely mother of his children; nor was it confined to her or them only, but extended itſelf to her relations, for all of whom he ſome way or other has provided. A ſiſter he took into the houſe, and who ſtill lives with him with unblemiſhed reputation. His grief at the loſs of his wife (for ſuch in effect ſhe was) was proportioned to his love: he conſtantly declined all overtures of marriage, and gave up his life to the education of his children. He had often been prompted to unite himſelf to Mrs. Clement by legal ties, and was prevented only by the reflection that the children he then had would, ſhould he have others after marriage, be conſidered in a light ſo different from thoſe others, that his ſtrong parential affection could not bear to create the difference. Some have alledged, that the threats of his father, Sir Robert, prevented his marriage; who avowed, that if he married Mrs. Clement, he would not only deprive him of his political intereſt, but exert it againſt him. It has been, however, always ſaid, by thoſe who had acceſs to know, that had Mrs. Clement ſurvived Sir Robert to the age in which it might be expected ſhe would ceaſe to become a mother, that ſhe would then have been certainly lady Walpole.

About the year 1758, his eldeſt daughter, Laura, became the wife of the Hon. Frederick Keppel, brother to the Earl of Albemarle, and afterwards Biſhop of Exeter. His firſt paſſion was for Maria; but not making the progreſs in her affections which he expected, he transferred his vows to her ſiſter, by whom they were inſtantly accepted. Though this was no great match in itſelf, conſidering the fortune which Sir Edward gave his daughters, (Mr. Keppel having at that time very little church proviſion, and no hereditary fortune) yet in its conſequences it became highly important.

The Miſs Walpoles now took a rank in ſociety in which they had never before moved. The ſiſters of the Earl of Albemarle were their conſtant companions, and introduced them to people of quality and faſhion; they conſtantly appeared at the firſt routes and balls; and, in a word, were received every were but at court. The ſtigma attending their birth ſhut them out from the drawing room, till marriage (as is the caſe of Mrs. Keppel) had covered the defect, and given them the rank of another family. No one watched their progreſs upwards with more anxiety than the Earl Waldegrave. This Nobleman (one of the proudeſt in the kingdom) had long cheriſhed a paſſion for the all-conquering Maria; her education and manners made any idea of her being prevailed on to copy the falſe ſteps of her mother, on any terms, too improbable to be nouriſhed; and he ſaw that the only terms on which he could hope to obtain a hearing from the lady, were thoſe of marriage—and that ſhe would hear him even on thoſe terms was very doubtful, for his Lordſhip was above twenty years older than the object of his admiration. The ſtruggle between his paſſion and his pride was not a ſhort one, nor is it clear which of the two would have been victor in the conteſt, had not the marriage of Mrs. Keppel, and the ſubſequent importance of her ſiſters thrown the over-balance into the ſcale of love.

Having conquered his own difficulties, it now only remained to attack the lady's. The Peer made his approaches in form, and was flatteringly received. The lady had no preposſeſſion; and Lord Waldegrave, though not young, was not diſagreeable; his manners were polite, and his offers ſuited to his rank. A few months elevated the lady into a ſphere which, looking back, muſt have aſtoniſhed her. As a Counteſs, ſhe had a more extended vortex, and of courſe the number of her admirers increaſed: and it is probable that many men of faſhion now wondered that they let ſuch a jewel eſcape them. Her very amiable conduct through the whole life of her Lord added reſpect and eſteem to the warmeſt admiration. "Young, beautiful, an old huſband and a Counteſs." What a conſtellation of temptations muſt ſhe have been ſurrounded by? yet ſhe retained, amidſt them all, the pureſt manners and the pureſt name. Amongſt others who ſighed for her in hopeleſs ardours, was the Prince of Mecklenburgh, brother to our gracious Queen. He made no ſecret of his paſſion; it was talked of every where; and Lord Waldegrave, in the triumph of his heart, uſed jeſtingly to entreat his lady to have compaſſion on the Prince.

About five years after their marriage, the ſmall-pox attacked his Lordſhip, and proved fatal. His Lady found herſelf a young widow, and, what may appear ſtrange, inconſolable! Had Lord Waldegrave poſſeſſed every advantage of youth and beauty, his death could not have been more ſincerely regretted by his amiable relict. At length ſhe emerged again into the world, and love and admiration every where followed her. She refuſed many offers; amongſt others, the noble Duke lately at the head of adminiſtration loudly proclaimed his diſcontent at her refuſal. But the daughter of Mary Clement was deſtined to royalty! Whether his Royal Highneſs firſt endeavoured to obtain her good wiſhes on eaſier terms than thoſe of marriage, will always remain doubtful; but certain it is that the Duke of Glouceſter and the Dowager of the Earl Waldegrave were married ſome years before ſhe took the title of Princeſs, or their marriage was announced.

This alliance now is acknowledged in every court in Europe; many of which the royal pair have diſtinguiſhed by their reſidence. Two children, a Prince and Princeſs, are the fruits of their marriage; and it is within the bounds of probability, that the deſcendants of the poſtmaſtar at Darlington may one day ſway the Britiſh ſceptre.

Theſe authentic anecdotes may be important to the future hiſtorians of this country; and to them they are dedicated.

(Britiſh publication.)

FABLE.

[THE abſurdity of attempting ſuch amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States as will remove the objections of every individual, was not better ridiculed in the celebrated ſimile of the BREECHES, than it is by the following, taken from Profeſſor GELLERT'S FABLES.]

A VILLAGE in Germany had the privilege of chooſing their own miniſter. At one of their meetings, after the deceaſe of their old paſtor, it was moved and ſeconded by ſome honeſt peaſants, to give the place to nobody, but to ſuch a one, who, by the power of his prayers, would be able to make rain or ſunſhine, according to the wiſhes and true welfare of his pariſhioners: as it was found in the Bible, that ſome prophets of old had been entruſted with ſuch powers; and St. James obſerved, that the energy of the prayers of Elijah were not unattainable by other men. The whole aſſembly perceived the advantages of ſuch a reſolution, and adopted it. It required ſome time before they could meet with ſuch a ſubject, though they ſpared no means to make their intention known; but at laſt they ſucceeded; a candidate profeſſed to be poſſeſſed of ſuch powers, and, upon his ſolemn promiſe to exerciſe them whenever required, was initiated. Not long after they met and reſolved to try the expediency of the ſaid meaſure, and the miniſter was called. Sir, ſaid the foreman, we wiſh now that you perform your promiſe, and make us the weather for to-morrow. With all my heart, ſaid the miniſter, what weather do you wiſh to ſee to-morrow? Why, ſir, replied Stephen, a little rain would aſſiſt the crop amazingly. Not now, ſaid Godfrey, by any means; for ſome of the village have begun the hay-making buſineſs: I ſhould prefer clear weather. A cloudy day, ſaid Hans, and rain in the evening, would be favorable both to the hay and the crop. Sir, ſaid Thomas Hizkopf, I ſpeak with impartiality: we cannot help that ſome of our people were premature in cutting their hay: plentiful rain the crop requireth; and plentiful rain we will have by my honor. Let me ſpeak one word, ſaid Chriſtian Klug: you all, brethren know my experience in the farming way, as long as I can remember I have found the greateſt benefit from thunder ſhowers, only not mixt with hail at this ſeaſon of the year: let us agree to that, reverend Sir, anſwered Wilhelm Plauderer, I hope you, as a divine, ſee the malicious tendency of the propoſal: there are bad people in your flock, Sir: they wiſh to ruin their neighbours—Stop, my dear hearers, ſaid the young parſon; don't quarrel here: as ſoon as you can come to an agreement among yourſelves I ſhall be ready to make you the weather. The man, it is ſaid, enjoyeth ſtill his living in peace, unſuſpected of having promiſed more than he was able to perform.

MR. FENNO,

You are deſired to inſert the incloſed in your paper: It may either prove to be a remedy againſt the Heſſian Fly, or may lead to the diſcovery of one. *your's, &c.*

An Extract from the printed report of the Privy Council of Great-Britain, of their enquiry about the Heſſian Fly.

Method of deſtroying the flying Wevil in Bavaria, in a letter from Mr. WALPOLE, *Miniſter from the Court of Great-Britain, at Munich, to the Marquis of* CARMARTHEN, *Secretary of State.*

"A PERSON put on a heap of corn, thyme and ſweet marjorum, and changed each of theſe plants every 24 hours, in hopes of diſcovering one which would anſwer his purpoſe. Hemp was alſo tried: He took a handful and put it on a heap of corn, and found the next morning that the hemp was full of Wevils. Theſe little black animals ſeem to have the ſmell of a curious nature, ſince they find the bad ſcent of hemp agreeable, and it appears they like the ſoft rind of it. This handful of hemp was picked out of the grainery and winnowed, and put again on the corn. The reſult was that in five days afterwards there were no Wevils to be ſeen in the ſaid heap of corn. In the ſeaſon when there was no green hemp, they made uſe of mouldy old hemp and with equal ſucceſs, except that it required a longer time to deſtroy theſe inſects. When the Wevils appeared again in the month of May the following year, in leſs quantities, and at that period, there was only the tow or heards of hemp that was already prepared to ſpin; nevertheleſs the ſucceſs was the ſame, and in eight days time all the wevils were removed. Perhaps linen might be uſed, ſteeped in the juice of hemp where the hemp is not cultivated, and the event might turn out equally ſucceſsful. However, it is neceſſary to ſhake the hemp well that is put on the corn, and to ſtir the corn if it is in great quantities, in order to bring the Wevils to the ſurface. This experiment was made alſo in a rainy ſummer, when it was neceſſary to collect together the ſheafs which were very wet, and carry them into the grainery. which of courſe produced a fermentation in the barn as well as the grainery, and from that cauſe, many Wevils. Hemp was made uſe of very early in the ſpring, and the corn ſtirred at the ſame time, and as the exceſſive heat aroſe from it the Wevils diſappeared."

LITERARY ARTICLE.

MADAME la Baronne DE VASSE is about to publiſh at Paris, a Hiſtory of the Revolution, in America, *La Revolution de l'Amerique*, &c. in two vols. octavo—price to ſubſcribers 10 livres (14*s*.) It will include a period of 27 years, beginning at 1760; and Madame DE VASSE aſſures us, that the information it conveys may be relied on—it being compiled from authentic documents, and indiſputable authorities alone, by an unprejudiced and impartial writer. We are alſo told, that it has been approved by Dr. FRANKLIN and other American gentlemen, who have ſeen it in manuſcript; and that an Engliſh author of ſome diſtinction in the literary world, has ſo high an opinion of it as to be engaged in tranſlating it.—It is juſt publiſhed.

NATIONAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE revenue ſyſtem of Great Britain is a ſyſtem of CHECKS: This is founded on the longeſt experience that any commercial country can boaſt: It is the reſult of an accurate knowledge of human nature; and is placing matters upon the only principle that can enſure the leaſt proſpect of a punctual collection of the impoſt.

How far *checks* may be provided which ſhall operate in the different States, ſo as to affect the general intereſt of the union, or whether every particular State muſt not be provided with a ſyſtem of this kind, which ſhall extend no farther than the limits of ſuch State, is perhaps worthy of attention; but except this principle is interwoven in the texture of our plans of revenue, we ſhall find ourſelves guilty of a moſt eſſential omiſſion—and the ſyſtem like the old confederation, will prove a rope of ſand.

Every honeſt man will readily recognize the obligations which are impoſed upon him by law, for the faithful diſcharge of the duties annexed to any office to which he may be appointed; and this he will do, not only from a judicious regard to his own reputation, but alſo to ſanction thoſe checks which it is abſolutely neceſſary, that a great proportion of characters ſhould be controuled by, who will always find methods to introduce themſelves into public departments: Checks can never injure the feelings of a *good* man, and every one acknowledges, that they are requiſite to deter the unprincipled, by making it their intereſt to be juſt and honeſt.

The proceedings of Congreſs have hitherto been ſo open, unreſerved, candid and explicit—the ſpirit of the conſtitution (ſo far as all parties have generally agreed in it) has been ſo ſtrictly adhered to, and the ſubject of amendments has been taken up at ſo much earlier a period than the diſſatisfied expected, that there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe the *ſeceding* States will have every objection done away; and will *very ſoon* come into the Union, by ratifying the ſyſtem.—Not one inauſpicious anticipation has been realized—nor is there the ſhadow of reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the wiſhes of the free citizens of theſe States will not be fully gratified, by having the conſtitution made more perfect than it now is, *if poſſible*.

It has been ſaid that ſociety has not yet arrived to its higheſt degree of perfection—Improvements are to be made, and this laſt poliſh appears to be reſerved for the inhabitants of theſe riſing States. It is true we are yet too much tramelled with the ideas and ſyſtems of European countries; but their influence is daily diminiſhing, and will undoubtedly finally be done away: The immenſe ocean that rolls between us and the old world, operates as a moſt powerful impediment to the encreaſe of exotic habits and manners. America ſhould eſtabliſh her character for originality upon principles which will admit of boundleſs improvements. Europe, and particularly Great-Britain, has paſſed her zenith, and is evidently on the decline; but America is in the morning of her glory—here ſociety ſhall ſee its *ne plus ultra*, and the diſplay of the powers of the human mind be extended to limits hitherto undefined.

The domeſtic trade of the United States is an object of the greateſt importance: It arreſts the attention of every patriotic mind: Independent of the numerous advantages that will accrue to the ſeveral States, and to the revenue, from having a wiſe ſyſtem adopted to regulate the intercourſe between the different parts of the Union—the *political* conſequences are of a very ſalutary and extenſive nature. It is Commerce that forms the chain of connection between diſtant countries—and has contributed to civilize and poliſh the mind of man, and encreaſe the pleaſures of ſociety. A more frequent and intimate intercourſe between the inhabitants of theſe States will be attended with ſimilar effects; beſides giving them a more perfect knowledge of the reſources of their country, for all the purpoſes of commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and independent happineſs.

"There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."—The truth of this is often verified, but its bad policy may be more ſtrongly exemplified in reſpect to public officers than in any other inſtances that can be cited: Generous ſalaries are the moſt powerful inducements to fidelity in the ſervants of the public: They command the beſt abilities, and the faireſt characters: They cut off a powerful temptation to diſhoneſty, and give reſpect, dignity, and energy to the government. If we would have our public offices well filled, we muſt pay well: In the Revenue, in particular, it will be found the wiſeſt, cheapeſt, and moſt productive plan.

Drawbacks of the duties on goods exported, open a door to frauds: It has been ſaid that more Tobacco has been exported from a particular port in Scotland, and the drawback received on the ſame, than had been imported in the ſame time into the whole kingdom: Nevertheleſs, drawbacks are neceſſary:—Hence the neceſſity of truſting nothing to apparent principles; but depending ſolely on the moſt energetic vigilance.

MR. FENNO,

A WRITER in the *Daily Advertiſer* of yeſterday, has thought proper in an apologetical eſſay, to aſſign ſome very extraordinary reaſons for the ſlow progreſs that Congreſs makes in tranſacting public buſineſs: This writer's information reſpecting murmurs on this account *may be* authentic; but it appears to me, very different ſuggeſtions would come nearer the truth of fact. From the ardour and expectation in the minds of the citizens at large, complaints were anticipated, ſhould occaſion call for them; but what ſays experience? Scarce a murmur has been liſped—the good ſenſe of the people diſcerns the innumerable difficulties that obtrude themſelves on every hand, and patience and candour triumph over the peeviſhneſs of human nature.

But the moſt ſurpriſing idea that could enter into the imagination of a timid politician, and which is aſſigned as a reaſon for extra caution and deliberation is, the "precarious eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution; the peculiar vigilance with which all parties obſerve its motions, and the hoſtilities which lie in ambuſh to watch the moment of expoſure, and to blaſt its ripening, but tender growth." Thanks to that good Providence, which has hitherto guarded America, theſe ſentiments have no place in the minds of the *preſent Federal Congreſs*.—Ideas like theſe, would neceſſarily lead to weak, wavering, and indeciſive conduct; and we might wait till the morning of the reſurrection, before we ſhould realize that we were bleſſed with any government at all.—The conſtitution of the union, is, however, eſtabliſhed upon ſo ſolid a baſis, that an entire revolution of ſentiment in the public mind, with reſpect to an object from which they derive every expectation of political happineſs, muſt precede every poſſible danger of precarioufneſs in its eſtabliſhment. That the conſtitution ſhould be watched with vigilance is the duty of its friends; and it is true, there is an unuſual vigilance at the preſent moment; but it is directed to the *operations* of Congreſs, from a deſire that they ſhould act up to the ſpirit and meaning of the ſyſtem with vigour, energy, and diſpatch—on this all our hopes are founded.

As to the "hoſtilities which lie in ambuſh" it is not poſſible to conceive what can be meant.—There never was a formidable party againſt the conſtitution; and at the preſent moment thoſe who have had their doubts, are as anxious as its warmeſt advocates for its ſpeedy operation.

Suſpicion gives birth to party; and of all the evils that attend government, there is none pregnant with more fatal effects than indeciſion and timidity: There never was a people ſo thoroughly informed as we are in the principles of government, or more ſatisfied with the nature and tendency of their own conſtitution. The firm and immoveable eſtabliſhment of this whole plan, is ſuſpended upon giving its principles a complete operation: to *recede*, or to move with a *dilatory*, doubting ſtep, will create factions, will ſanction complaints, and render nugatory all that has been done. *C.*

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

I OBSERVE you have republiſhed the account of the *new invented ſhuttle*, that runs on wheels, and by means of which cloth 10 quarters wide may be wove. It may not be amiſs to inform your readers that there are now in this place *three broad and one narrow loom* conſtantly worked with the ſpring or fly ſhuttle—the extra expence of fitting a loom in this manner for a ſhuttle and iron work, is from twelve to fifteen ſhillings, according to the ſize of the looms. By means of this invention, a ſingle perſon can weave cloth three yards wide—a few hours practice is ſufficient to learn a common weaver to throw the ſhuttle—Any carpenter who is uſed to make the common looms, can *from inſpecting theſe*, erect the broad looms, and add what is neceſſary to carry the fly ſhuttles. There is neither myſtery or difficulty attending the working them when *once obſerved*. All looms deſigned to weave cloths a yard wide and upwards, ſhould be worked in this manner. It is much to be wiſhed that the country weavers would get reeds and harneſs to make their cloths 1¼ yard wide in the loom, ſo that they may be ⅞ wide when fulled and dreſſed. The flannels of this width would always command caſh in this city—which will ſoon be the *ſtaple of woolen cloth* as well as of *wool* for this State. If the principal weavers in each town would erect, ſay two or three broad looms to a town, where the yarn, made out of the wool that is too coarſe for the fabric of fine cloths, might be wove into blankets and coatings, they would net much more to the farmers than making it into yard wide flannels, as is now practiſed. Such flannels would always ſell at the factory in this town—and in this way immenſe quantities of coarſe cloths might ſoon be made, even for exportation. The whole expence of a broad loom and the neceſſary apparatus, may be four pounds.

Hartford, July 3, 1789.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 12.

"The elections are ſtill going on very peaceably, in general. Bretagne is the only province in which we hear of any diſturbance on this account. The nobles are there ſtill as much at variance with the Third Eſtate as they were at the beginning; ſo much that we do not find that any deputies are yet elected. This delay will, however, make no difference in the aſſembly of the States-General at Verſailles, which is ſtill determined for the 27th of this month. All the furniſhed lodgings at Verſailles are already taken by government, for the accommodation of the deputies, ſome of whom are already arrived. The meeting is to be held in the room in which the notables aſſembled; conſiderable additions are, however, making, not only for the number of deputies, but for the accommodation of the public; a large gallery is erected, ſufficient to contain three thouſand perſons, who will be admitted by tickets, and a large ſpace is left for the people in general.

"All the towns which ſend deputies, give them, on their election, a book of inſtructions relative to the queſtions they propoſe to be agitated in the aſſembly. Theſe are nearly the ſame from all quarters; and it appears, in general, that the Engliſh conſtitution is taken as a baſis. The principal points are, a fixed revenue for the King; reſponſibility of the miniſters; a ſtate of the national debt; a fund for the payment of part, and for a national ſecurity for the reſt; a periodical aſſembly of the States; the liberty of the preſs; perſonal freedom, and an aſſurance of property; turnpikes for the repair of the highways; habeas corpus, and trial by jury; abolition of cuſtom duties, for goods brought from one province to another; the receipt of taxes by means leſs burthenſome and oppreſſive than by the Farmers General; annihilation of thoſe ſmall offices by which the privilege and rank of nobility are now purchaſed; an equal participation of all taxes. Theſe are the principal objects recommended from all parts; but it is ſuppoſed, that ſuch a variety of important matter will ſcarce be taken into conſideration during the firſt ſeſſion, and that thoſe articles only, which immediately relate to the finances, will be the objects of diſcuſſion at this meeting; the reſt will be reſerved for a future aſſembly.

"But, though every thing is thus quiet reſpecting political affairs, the dearneſs of bread has given occaſion to very violent tumults in ſome of the ſouthern provinces. At Aix, Marſailles, and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a very great height.

Friday night as two young ladies were in deep converſation in viewing the tranſparent paintings, &c. at Mr. Bellingham's, Great Tower Hill, a youth that ſtood by them was obſerved to ſtoop to rub his legs at different times; he removed three of their buckles, and got clear off; in moving the other buckle he was felt.

At Clerkenwell ſeſſions, on Tueſday, Mr. King's coachman, who drove againſt the Brentford ſtage, and thereby aſſaulted the paſſengers, was tried, found guilty, ordered to be publicly whipped, and impriſoned for ſix months.

There is at preſent living, and has reſided in the town of Kilmarnock, Ayrſhire, theſe forty nine years, one John Craig, carrier, aged 105. He bore arms in the North Britiſh dragoons in the year 1715, and was in the ſervice ſixteen years. He ſtill earns his daily bread by his own labour, never complaining of a ſore head, and remains a batchelor; he takes his bottle freely at night with his old companions, and hopes to live many years longer.

AMERICAN ARTICLES.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4.

This 'forenoon an ORATION was delivered by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, before the Pennſylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, in Arch-Street meeting houſe; the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of the State—the officers of the militia of the city and liberties—the uniform companies of cavalry, artillery, and light infantry, and a large body of citizens were preſent.

The Oration appears to have had two things in view, viz, the commemoration of liberty and independence; and a modeſt conſideration of the principles of the Society of the Cincinnati: The *Day*, the Speaker repreſented as the SABBATH OF OUR FREEDOM. The revolution (not leſs extraordinary in its conſequences, than in the means by which it was produced) he ſpoke of as one of the greateſt earthly bleſſings.

As far as we can recollect, he told us that reaſon ſuggeſted oppoſition to tyranny, and fortune led the way to Columbia's glory. The love of freedom, drawn into action by a juſt ſenſe of injury, was the great characteriſtic of the revolt, which quick as electric flame, ſpread from breaſt to breaſt throughout the continent.

The inſtitution of the Society of the Cincinnati, he repreſented as founded upon a baſis the moſt honorable, with views the moſt friendly, humane, and patriotic; this was done by adverting to the origin of the various orders which have been eſtabliſhed in Europe, and drawing a very ſtriking line between them and that ſociety to which the glorious independence of America had given birth—even that independence which was felt, in ſome degree in every quarter of the globe: For the rights of mankind which heretofore were a theme of mere ſpeculation, America had furniſhed a practical leſſon to the world. Here the milder adminiſtration of government in France was introduced; and mention made of that ſpirit which had excited ſo univerſal a deteſtation of the *African ſlave trade*.

To follow the Speaker through the whole of his Oration, is not our intention, even if it were in our power; but the manner in which he introduced the federal government, deſerves particular notice.—Without tumult and without intrigue, under the impreſſion of prudence and neceſſity, the united wiſdom of the American empire has been employed in deliberating upon the beſt means of perpetuating the fruits of freedom and independence. The kingdoms of Europe have ſince ſeen with wonder and applauſe, the voluntary and peaceful adoption of a ſyſtem of government, the traits of which are *power* with *reſponſibility*, and *liberty* without *licentiouſneſs*." That an event ſo extraordinary ſhould have been thus ſpeedily and happily accompliſhed, he aſcribes, with all the glow of piety, to the interpoſition of that BEING whoſe Throne is exalted in the higheſt Heavens.

We hope we ſhall be excuſed in thus deſcanting on a performance which has given much ſatisfaction, and made an abiding impreſſion on our mind.

Towards the cloſe of the Oration, Mr. Rogers, alluding to the Society of the Cincinnati, obſerved, If the experienced worth, the honor and wiſdom of its members, can ſanctify an inſtitution, what is there wanting to complete its reputation? No form of aſſociation was ever neceſſary to blazon the merits of our ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, the admired Preſident of theſe United States:—Whom God long preſerve! In this ſhort petition every tongue is ready to ſhout AMEN! The name of our lamented GREENE was mentioned, with thoſe of the immortal GATES, LINCOLN, &c.

In the courſe of the Oration many things were enlarged upon, and due compliments paid to the virtues of a *hoſt of heroes*, who ſacrificed their lives in the ſervice of this country.

The whole was delightfully cloſed with a fervent wiſh that no one, on *this* anniverſary, would prove himſelf unworthy of the freedom he enjoys, by a line of conduct incompatible with the *pureſt* pleaſures, by any thing, unbecoming the character of men or of chriſtians.

Time, and the room allotted to this article, prevent our enlarging; though we are ſenſible that to dwell longer on the ſubject would be no ſmall gratification to our readers, eſpecially to thoſe who were not able to attend on the occaſion. The oration no doubt will be publiſhed; as the manner of its delivery and the ſentiments it contained met with univerſal applauſe.

NEWBURY-PORT, JULY 1.

A letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the ſouthern States, to his friend in this town, ſays, "A young woman, in a paſſion, lately jumped out of an upper window upon the pavement. Her bruiſe by the fall occaſioned a *lock jaw*—No force could open her mouth—A large vial was highly charged with electrical fluid, and diſcharged upon her jaws—inſtantly her mouth flew open, and ſhe recovered."

HARTFORD, JULY 4, 1789.

Extract of a letter from Manſfield (Connecticut) dated June 18.

"The loſſes ſuſtained here by the late extraordinary flood, were two fulling mills, ſeven bridges, ſundry mill dams, &c. beſides fences which were entirely ſwept away on every conſiderable ſtream, of which we have many in this place.—The whole damage cannot be aſcertained, but beleive it to be in public and private propery, to the amount of near one thouſand pounds.

ON ANTHONY BENEZET.

LET roſes deck and franklinia* ſhade
The hallowed ſpot where EENEZET is laid—
Let cruelty at awful diſtance tread,
Nor near his grave uplift her *gorgon* head;
But doves and linnets through the covert play,
And harmleſs lambkins o'er his aſhes ſtray—
Who while on earth celeſtial mercy woo'd,
And taught the nobleſt way of doing good.
Let Afric's ſons the ſacred ſpot review—
With tears of gratitude his turf bedew,
Then ſay, as mournfully they leave the place,
This was the FRIEND and PATRON of our race.
Oh BENEZET! pale Death has thrown his dart,
But thou'rt entomb'd in every generous heart:
Thy god-like actions ever ſhall be rung,
While LOVE, or TRUTH, or CHARITY be ſung.

BRUTUS.

Wilmington, June 10, 1789.

* *Franklinia Alatamaha—a beautiful flowering tree-like ſhrub diſcovered on the Alatamaha river, in Georgia, by John Bartram, and named after the patron of ſciences, Dr. Franklin. It riſes to the height of about 20 feet, the leaves are oblong narrowed towards the baſe, ſawed on the edges, and placed alternately. The flowers are five inches in diameter when fully expanded, compoſed of five large roundiſh ſpreading petals, ornamented in the centre with a tuft or crown of gold coloured ſtamina, and poſſeſſed with the fragrance of a China orange. See Arbuſtrum Americanum, by Humphrey Marſhall.*

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1789.

MR. PATRIDGE of the committee appointed to examine the enrolled Bill laying a duty on Tonnage, reported, That they had found the ſame correct—the Speaker then affixed his Signature.

Mr. CLYMER requeſted leave of abſence till next Monday ſe'nnight—which was granted.—The Committee on the Petition of Andrew Ellicot brought in a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

In Committee of the whole on the Bill to regulate the collection of the Impoſt, further progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion this day—and the committee permitted to reſume the ſubject again to-morrow. *Adjourned.*

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

Mr. PATRIDGE reported, That the Committee appointed for that purpoſe had waited upon THE PRESIDENT with the Tonnage Bill, and preſented the ſame for his approbation and ſignature.

Mr. GERRY, of the committee appointed to prepare eſtimates, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the Collection Bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair.

Upon the Article providing for allowances to the COLLECTORS &c. of the Revenue—ſeveral propoſitions were offered—1 *pr. cent.*—*half pr. cent. and one quarter pr. cent.* upon the amount of the duties collected, were mentioned; but a clauſe propoſed by Mr. LAURANCE to the following purport, was finally adopted, viz. That the Collectors of the following ports, viz. *Salem, Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk,* and *Portſmouth* in Virginia, and *Charleſton*, South-Carolina, ſhould receive *one half pr. cent.* on the amount of the duties by them reſpectively collected—and the Collectors of all other diſtricts mentioned in the act, 1 *pr. cent.*

The following fees were likewiſe agreed to by the committee:

	Dol.
For each entry of a ſhip or veſſel not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States,	6
For each entry of any other ſhip or veſſel of 100 tons burthen or upwards, arriving from any foreign port, having on board goods, &c. ſubject to a duty,	4
For each entry of any veſſel under 100 tons burthen from a foreign port, having on board goods, &c. ſubject to a duty,	3
For each entry of all other veſſels,	1
	Cents.
For every permit to unlade goods,	20
For every bond to ſecure payment of the duties,	40
For every permit to export goods on which a drawback of duties is allowed,	30

The aforeſaid fees to be divided between the Collector and Naval-Officer.

	Dol.
To each Surveyor, for ſervices on board any veſſel not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and having goods, &c. ſubject to a duty,	4
For ſervices on board any other veſſel,	2
For ſervices on board any veſſel wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and having goods, &c. ſubject to a duty,	3
For ſervices on board all other veſſels,	1

Theſe fees to be paid by the maſter or owner of ſuch veſſel.

To each Inſpector while employed, pr. day, (to be paid out of the revenue,)	1 *Dol.* 25 *cents*
	Cents.
Meaſurers, Weighers, and Gaugers are to be allowed, for meaſuring every 100 buſhels of ſalt or grain,	18
For every 100 buſhels of Coal,	25
Weighing every 112wt.	2
Gauging every caſk,	6

To be paid by the holders of the goods.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

In committee of the whole on the Bill to regulate the collection of the Impoſt.

The diſcuſſion of the Bill was compleated this day—when the committee roſe.

Upon motion it was voted, That the chairman's report ſhould be received to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. THATCHER it was voted, That 100 copies of the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, as reported by the committee, ſhould be printed for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. PARKER had leave of abſence for one month, and Mr. TRUMBULL for a fortnight.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11, 1789.

On Thurſday laſt, the Addreſs of the Honorable Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, was preſented by the two Senators and eight Members of Congreſs, from that diſtrict: The committee was moſt graciouſly received, and the Addreſs anſwered with ſentiment, animation, and politeneſs.

THE PRESIDENT (thanks to kind Providence) is now reſtored to his uſual health.

ANNIVERSARY of INDEPENDENCE.

The celebration of the 14th anniverſary of INDEPENDENCE has been attended with ſuch teſtimonials of public pleaſure as fully evince that the people conſider the preſent as the moſt auſpicious period, ſince the commencement of the glorious declaration.

The town of Boſton, as uſual, exhibited every demonſtration of joy and feſtivity: The ORATION, inſtituted by the town for this occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. STILLMAN.

The ORATION to the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI by Dr. SAMUEL WHITWELL, both of which were introduced by prayers.

There was a concert of vocal and inſtrumental muſic at the Stone Chapel.

The military parade was not ſo extenſive as uſual, owing to the unpromiſing appearance of the weather: Several Independent Corps were however under arms.

The CINCINNATI, CADETS, LIGHT INFANTRY, and FUSILIERS dined at the public places, where elegant entertainments had been prepared for them reſpectively.

Among other toaſts on this occaſion we cannot but notice the following:

BY EACH PARTY.

THE PRESIDENT, *(with three cheers).*

The Vice Preſident, and the Congreſs of the United States.

Governor and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

BY THE CINCINNATI.

Our fair couutry women, *(three cheers.)*

Non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the late American army. *(three cheers.)*

A reſtoration of the two ſtray ſiſters of the American Family.

May ambition never invade, nor licentiouſneſs deſtroy the liberties of America.

May the mantle of peace and friendſhip cover the world.

BY THE CADETS.

The Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN.

Gen. LINCOLN, and the Fraternity of the Cincinnati: May we emulate their virtues as citizens and ſoldiers, *(three cheers.)*

May the *laſt* ſigh of nature attend the expiration of American Freedom.

BY THE FUSILLIERS.

The Cincinnati of Maſſachuſetts, and their veteran Preſident.

LOUIS XVIth. and the army and navy of France.

May our rulers be endowed with wiſdom to form, and our citizens with virtue to obey laws, calculated to promote the general good.

We are informed that on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, a heavy thunder ſquall paſſed over Red-Hook, from the weſt or ſouth weſt; and that the lightening ſtruck the top of a tree on the farm of Judge *Hoffman*, and killed three valuable horſes that were under it.

We hear from Boſton that the three Ships which were ſet up in that town, ſoon after the ratification of the Conſtitution, upon the moſt laudable and patriotic motives, are nearly compleated—and will in a few weeks be ready for Sale:—Theſe Ships are as good Veſſels as can be built, and are of a ſuitable burthen for the Southern Trade:—we alſo hear that the Ship building buſineſs has received a ſpring at Philadelphia of late;—A permanent goverment will in due ſeaſon ſet every wheel in motion.

Current caſh price of Proviſions, &c. in Bermuda.

Beef, pr. lb. 8*d.*	Common do. 43/4.
Mutton, 8*d.*	Rice, 24*ſ.* pr. cwt.
Veal, 3*d.*	Pork, £.4 10*ſ.* *a* £.5 p. b.
Pork, 8*d.*	Ship Bread, 24*ſ.* pr. b.
Freſh Butter, 1*ſ.* *a* 1/3.	Rum, 3/2. *a* 3/4. pr. gal.
Corn, 3/8. *a* 5/4. pr. buſhel.	Muſcovado Sugar, 48*ſ.* *a* 53/4. c.
Superfine Flour, 46/8. *a* 50*ſ.* b.	Hyſon Tea, 16/8. *a* 20*ſ.* pr. lb.

Price-Current at Brandywine Mills.

Wheat, 8*ſ.* *a* 8/4.	Middling do. 25*ſ.*
Superfine flour, 42/6.	Shipſtuff, pr. cwt. 7/6 *a* 9*ſ.*
Common do. 37/6.	Indian-corn, 3*ſ.*

☞ *Three months have now elapſed ſince the commencement of this publication: Our patrons will pleaſe to notice the terms of ſubſcription: Thoſe at a diſtance who can cauſe payments to be made in this city will greatly accommodate and oblige* THE EDITOR.

DEATHS,

At his palace in Savern, near Straſbourg, in France, Cardinal DE ROHAN, the Exminiſter of that kingdom.

In India. ZOFFANY, a celebrated painter—who acquired by painting Nabobs and Nabobinis, 40,000l. in a ſhort time.

ARRIVALS——NEW-YORK.

Thurſday. Sloop Sally, Laurence, St. Croix, 15 days.
Sloop Harlequin, Landen, St. Martin's, 15 days.
Sloop Nancy, Patton, Savanna, 8 days.
Friday. Brig Union, Diſhong, Port au Prince, 9 days.
Sloop Godfrey, Millar, Norfolk, Virginia, 4 days

☞ *The IMPOST LAW of the United States may be had at the office of the Editor.*

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

Appius who ſecretly intended to have himſelf continued, ſeeing thoſe great perſons, who had paſſed through all dignities, ſo eager in purſuit of this, was alarmed. The people, charmed with his paſt conduct while decemvir, openly clamoured to continue him in preference to all others. He affected at firſt a reluctance, and even a repugnance, at the thought of accepting a ſecond time an employment ſo laborious, and ſo capable of exciting jealouſy and envy againſt him. To get rid of his colleagues, and to ſtimulate them to refuſe the office, he declared upon all occaſions, that as they had diſcharged their duty with fidelity, by their aſſiduity and anxious care for a whole year, it was but juſt to allow them repoſe, and appoint them ſucceſſors. The more averſion he diſcovered, the more he was ſolicited. The deſires and wiſhes of the whole city, the unanimous and earneſt ſolicitations of the multitude, were at length, with pain and reluctance, complied with. He exceeded all his competitors in artifice: He embraced one, took another by the hand, and walked publicly in the forum, in company with the Duillii and Icillii, the two families who were the principals of the people, and the pillars of the tribunate. His colleagues, who had been hitherto his dupes, knowing theſe popular condeſcenſions to be contrary to his character, which was naturally arrogant, began to open their eyes: but not daring to oppoſe him openly, they oppoſed their own addreſs to his management. As he was the youngeſt among them, they choſe him preſident, whoſe office it was to nominate the candidates to offices, relying upon his modeſty not to name himſelf; a thing without example, except among the tribunes. But modeſty and decency were found in him but feeble barriers againſt ambition: he not only cauſed himſelf to be elected, but excluded all his colleagues of the laſt year, and filled up the nine other places with his own tools, three of whom were plebeians. The ſenate and whole patrician body, were aſtoniſhed at this, as it was thought by them contrary to his own glory, and that of his anceſtors, as well as to his haughty character. This popular trait entirely gained him the multitude. It would be tedious to relate the manner in which they continued their power from year to year, with the moſt hardened impudence on their part, the moſt ſilly acquieſcence of the people, and the fears of the ſenate and patricians. Their tyranny and cruelty became at length intolerable; and the blood of Virginia, on a father's dagger, was alone ſufficient to arouſe a ſtupid people from their lethargy.

Is it not abſurd in Nedham to adduce this example, in ſupport of his government of the people by their ſucceſſive repreſentatives annually choſen? Were not the decemvirs the people's repreſentatives? And were not their elections annual? and would not the ſame conſequences have happened, if the number had been one hundred, or five hundred, or a thouſand, inſtead of ten?—"O, but the people of Rome ſhould not have continued them in power from year to year." How will you hinder the people from continuing them in power? If the people have the choice, they may continue the ſame men; and we certainly know they will: No bounds can reſtrain them. Without the liberty of choice, the deputies would not be the people's repreſentatives. If the people make a law, that the ſame man ſhall never ſerve two years, the people can and will repeal that law; if the people impoſe upon themſelves an oath, they will ſoon ſay and believe they can diſpenſe with that oath: In ſhort, the people will have the men whom they love beſt for the moment, and the men whom they love beſt will make any law to gratify their preſent humour. Nay more, the people ought to be repreſented by the men who have their hearts and confidence, for theſe alone can ever know their wants and deſires: but theſe men ought to have ſome check to reſtrain them, and the people too, when thoſe deſires are for forbidden fruit—for injuſtice, cruelty, and the ruin of the minority:—And that the deſires of the majority of the people are often for injuſtice, and inhumanity againſt the minority, is demonſtrated by every page of the hiſtory of the whole world.

We come next to the examples of continuing power in particular perſons. The Romans were ſwallowed up, by continuing power, too long in the hands of the triumvirates of emperors, or generals. The firſt of theſe were Cæſar, Pompey and Craſſus. But who continued the power of Cæſar? If the people continued it, the argument ariſing from the example is againſt a ſimple government of the people, or by their ſucceſſive repreſentative aſſemblies. Was it the ſenate, was it the ſtanding permanent power in the conſtitution, that conferred this continuance of power on Cæſar? By no means. It is again neceſſary to recollect the ſtory, that we may not be impoſed on. No military ſtation exiſted in Italy, leſt ſome general might overawe the republic. Italy however, was underſtood to extend only from Tarentum to the Arnus and the Rubicon. Ciſalpine Gaul was not reputed in Italy, and might be held by a military officer and an army. Cæſar, from a deliberate and ſagacious ambition, procured from the people an unprecedented prolongation of his appointments for five years; but the diſtribution of the provinces was ſtill the prerogative of the ſenate, by the Sempronian law. Cæſar had ever been at variance with a majority of the Senate. In the office of prætor he had been ſuſpended by them: In his preſent office of conſul he had ſet them at open defiance. he had no hopes of obtaining from them the prolongation of his power, and the command of a province. He knew that the very propoſal of giving him the command of Ciſalpine Gaul for a number of years would have ſhocked them. In order to carry his point he muſt ſet aſide the authority of the ſenate, and deſtroy the only check, the only appearance of a balance, remaining in the conſtitution. A tool of his, the tribune Vatinius, moved *the people* to ſet aſide the law of Sempronius, and by their own unlimitted power name Cæſar as pro-conſul of Ciſalpine Gaul and Illyricum for five years, with an army of ſeven legions. The ſenate were alarmed, and in vain oppoſed. The people voted it. The ſenate ſaw that all was loſt, and Cato cried, "You have placed a King, with his guards, in your citadel." Cæſar boaſted, that he had prevailed both in obtaining the conſulate and the command, not by the conceſſion of the Senate, but in direct oppoſition to their will. He was well aware of their malice, he ſaid. Though he had a conſummate command of his temper, and the profoundeſt diſſimulation, while in purſuit of his point, his exuberant vanity braved the world when he had carried it. He now openly inſulted the ſenate, and no longer concealed his connection with Pompey and Craſſus, whom he had over-reached to concur in his appointment. Thus, one of the cleareſt and ſtrongeſt examples in hiſtory, to ſhew the neceſſity of a balance betwen an independent ſenate and an independent people, is adduced by Nedham in favor of his indigeſted plan, which has no balance at all. The other example of Auguſtus, Antony, and Lepidus, is not worth conſidering particularly; for the trial between them was but a ſtruggle of arms, by military policy alone, without any mixture of civil or political debates or negociations.

(To be continued.)

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

[Continued from our laſt.]

I. That *the tax be laid with ſuch judgment and prudence, and different weight on different articles, that the conſumption of no articles ſhall be diminiſhed by it, beyond what the good and true intereſt of the nation requires;* for 'tis certainly better for the merchant to deal with his cuſtomers in ſuch articles as are uſeful to them, and in ſuch way that they ſhall derive real benefit from their trade with him, than to ſupply them with articles that are uſeleſs and hurtful to them, and which of courſe impoveriſh them. In the firſt caſe he will make his cuſtomers rich, and able to continue trading with him, and to make him good and punctual payments: In the other caſe he makes his cuſtomers poor, and of courſe ſubjects himſelf to the danger of dilatory payments, or perhaps to a final loſs of his debts.

II. That *the tax be univerſal and alike on every part of the country*, for if one ſtate is taxed and its neighbour is not, the ſtate taxed will loſe its trade. And

III. *That the tax be univerſally collected.* Smuggling hurts the fair trader; favour and connivance of collectors, to particular importers, through bribery, friendſhip or indolence, has the ſame effect; the perſon who avoids the tax can underſell him who pays it, therefore 'tis the great intereſt of the merchant, when the duty is laid, to make it a decided point, that every importer ſhall pay the duty; and I am of opinion, that when the body of merchants make it a decided matter to carry any point of this nature, they are very able to accompliſh it; they certainly know better than all the cuſtom houſe officers and tide waiters on earth, how to prevent or detect ſmuggling, and to diſcover and puniſh the indulgence or connivance of collectors, who may be induced to favour particular importers, and they have the higheſt intereſt in doing this, of any ſet of people in the nation; and therefore I think it good policy to truſt this matter to their prudence, with proper powers to execute it in the moſt effectual way. From a pretty extenſive acquaintance, I am convinced, there is a profeſſional honor in merchants which may be ſafely truſted, and I apprehend 'tis a policy both needleſs and cruel, to ſubject the perſons and fortunes of merchants, the great negociators of the nation's wealth, and a body of men at leaſt as reſpectable as any among us, to the inſults of cuſtom houſe officers and tide waiters, the rabble of which, I believe, are generally allowed to be as corrupt, unprincipled, intolerable, and low lived a ſet of villains as can be ſcraped out of the dregs of any nation; and to ſet ſuch fellows to watch and guard the integrity and honeſty of a moſt reſpectable order of men, and ſubject our honorable and uſeful fellow citizens to ſuch mortifying inſpection, appears to me to be ſuch an inſult on common ſenſe,—ſuch an outrage on every natural principle of humanity and decency,—ſuch a groſs corruption of every degree of poliſhed manners, that I ſhould imagine it muſt require ages to give it that degree of practice and eſtabliſhment which has long taken place in Great Britain. The quickeſt way to make men knaves is to treat them as ſuch. 'Tis a common obſervation, when a woman's character is gone, her chaſtity ſoon follows. Few men think themſelves much obliged to exhibit inſtances of integrity to men, who will return them neither credit, nor confidence for their uprightneſs. Let every man have the credit of his own virtues, and be preſumed to be virtuous till the contrary appears. Honeſty is as eſſential and delicate a part of a merchant's character, as piety is of a clergyman's or chaſtity of a woman's, and you wound them all alike ſenſibly, when you ſhew by your conduct towards them, that you even ſuſpect that they are wanting in theſe characteriſtic virtues. I conceive nothing more is neceſſary to make the collection of this tax eaſy, than to convince the merchants and indeed the whole community, that the tax is neceſſary for the public ſervice,—for the eſſential purpoſes of government; and that every one who pays it, receives a full compenſation in the benefits he derives from the union; and that the management of the affair be committed to the merchants, to which, from the nature of their profeſſion and buſineſs, thay are more adequate and qualified, than any other men; and as it falls directly within the ſphere of their buſineſs, it ſeems to be an honour, a mark of confidence to which they are entitled, indeed let the community at large be convinced, that the money proceeding from that tax is neceſſary for the public ſervice, and that it can be collected with more eaſe to the people in this way, than in the mode hitherto propoſed, and the collection will be eaſy and natural. The tax will ceaſe to be conſidered, like the tax formerly impoſed on us by the Britiſh parliament, unconſtitutional in their aſſeſſment, and uſeleſs in their expenditure, (for they plagued us with taxes only to ſatisfy their harpies, little or none of the money ever reached the Britiſh treaſury) this tax is impoſed by our own people,—by our own repreſentatives: It muſt be impoſed by Congreſs indeed. As the authority of any particular aſſembly cannot be adequate to it, in as much as it muſt operate alike in all the ſtates; be alike univerſal in its effects, and uniform in its mode of aſſeſſment and collection; and muſt therefore proceed from the general authority which preſides over the whole union, i. e. from the Congreſs, but 'tis a Congreſs of our own appointment: For the members of Congreſs are as much our repreſentatives, and choſen by our people, as the members of the ſeveral ſtate aſſemblies; and the end and the uſe of the tax is our own public ſervice, to ſecure the benefits of our union, without which 'tis impoſſible we ſhould obtain reſpectability abroad, a uniform adminiſtration of civil police at home, an eſtabliſhed public credit, or full protection againſt domeſtic or foreign inſult. I never knew any meaſure of government oppoſed in its execution by the people when a general conviction took place among the people, that the meaſure was properly planned, and was neceſſary to the public good. We have had full proof through the war, what great burdens our people will very cheerfully and even without complaint, bear, when they are convinced that the exigencies of the ſtate and the public ſafety make them neceſſary.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XIV.

"The intereſts of men are various, but not incompatible with each other."

THE wiſe and benevolent Creator of the world effects the beſt good of mankind, by the variety of his operations: The differences of climate—ſoil, and produce, of the ſeveral parts of the earth—the diverſity of genius—habits, and objects, which diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of one country, from thoſe of another, are circumſtances which conduce to this great deſign. We could ſcarcely conceive of any neceſſity for the exiſtence of enterprize, activity and ingenuity, from which mankind derive their moſt refined enjoyments, did nature exhibit a perpetual, and perfect uniformity in all quarters of the globe. This would ſupercede the commercial intercourſe of diſtant nations; and prove an effectual preventative of improvements in trade, arts, and navigation. It would repreſs the ardour of the human mind in all thoſe purſuits which ſpring from a ſpirit of emulation, and laudable ambition—it would "chill the genial current of the ſoul"—confine to narrow limits the ſphere of action, and extinguiſh the proſpects of human life.

The American traveller, whoſe object is to acquire an adequate knowledge of the various parts of this continent, will be ſtruck with the bountiful proviſion which the Author of Nature has here made for the foundation, and completion of the moſt independent empire that the world hath ever beheld. America in herſelf contains the ſeeds of her own greatneſs,—all that is neceſſary to conſtitute ſtrength, confer power, and give dignity and happineſs to an indepenent empire; and ſhould the time arrive, when her tranſatlantic connections ſhall become of trifling importance to her, as will very probably be the caſe, ſhe will then poſſeſs exhauſtleſs reſources for an extenſive, and flouriſhing commerce. There will always exiſt certain local circumſtances to form a line of diſtinction between the inhabitants of the different parts of the Union: Theſe diſtinctions will be ſo far from militating with the beſt intereſt of the whole, that they will moſt eſſentially contribute to promote it: Under the auſpices of ONE GOVERNMENT, which ſhall be conſtituted by the genius, abilities, and patriotiſm of the UNION, a ſalutary direction will be given to the ſpirit of competition, and rivalſhip in the ſeveral States; by which, their reſources will be brought forth, their growth and improvements greatly accelerated, and their wealth individually promoted. C.

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[2 dol. pr. an.]